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DOD Submits Reserve Forces Legislative Proposal

A "selected reserve" force of slightly less than one million men has been recommended by the Department of Defense in its annual armed forces reserve legislative proposal to Congress.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze requested Congress authorize a total of 966,172 ready reserve personnel in drill status for fiscal 1969, a decrease of an estimated 3,000 men from the recommended FY68 level of some 969,000 reservists.

Required under the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights, passed by Congress last year, the legislative proposal asked Congressional authorization for 400,000 National Guardsmen, 260,000 Army reservists, 126,000 Navy reservists, 48,000 Marine Corps reserves, 84,332 Air National Guardsmen and 47,840 Air Force reservists.

Under the FY69 Defense Department recommendation, selected reserve force levels for the National Guard and the Army, Navy and Marine Corps reserves would remain the same as that of FY68. The 3,000-man decrease would be absorbed by the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, with the Air Guard losing 2,000 men and the Air Force Reserve cut by 1,000 personnel.

Although the personnel levels for the National Guard and the Army and Marine Corps reserves would remain static, the personnel "mix" for those in the "paid drill" status and those in the "active duty for training" category would be changed under the FY69 proposal. These figures, according to DOD officials, fluctuate ac-

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Gen. Johnson Details Elements Of U.S. Strategy in Vietnam

Gen. H. K. Johnson

The strategy being pursued in Vietnam by Gen. William C. Westmoreland is aimed at disrupting the mutual support between the higher and lower echelons of the enemy.

In addition, Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Army chief of staff, told the Senate Armed Services Committee, this strategy is designed to break up the chain of command by divorcing each successive echelon from its next higher echelon, so that the total effort is fragmented and can be defeated in detail.

Gen. Johnson, in a prepared statement, explained:

• The first undertaking is to separate the enemy regional and local forces, local guerrillas, and the political apparatus from the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong Main Force elements. To accomplish this, operations are conducted to push NVA and Main Force VC units back to the unpopulated border areas and a few remote mountain and jungle areas, inflict casualties, and destroy the pre-stocked bases in South Vietnam which support these units. Search-and-destroy operations have this as their general objective.

• A second element of this strategy is the wearing down and elimination of enemy regional and local forces by conducting small-scale operations designed to kill, capture, or induce defections. These smaller-scale operations are carried out systematically by U.S, Free World, and South Vietnamese forces. The preponderance of them is conducted by the South Vietnamese who are better able to distinguish friend from foe.

• The final element of the strategy

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Army, Marines Modify Vietnam Tour Policy For Latest Deployment

The mid-February deployment of approximately 10,500 additional ground forces to Vietnam involved some personnel returning for a second tour. This resulted in policy modifications of the Army and Marine Corps.

The forces deployed consisted of a brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C., and a Regimental Landing Team of the Fifth Marine Division, El Toro Marine Air Station, Calif.

Department of Defense released the following policy statement:

• The Army objective is to provide 25 months between tours in Vietnam

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DOD Seeks $1.9 Billion For Military Construction

The Department of Defense has asked Congress to approve funds totaling approximately $1.9 billion for military construction projects at 321 military installations in the U.S., and at numerous overseas bases in the Caribbean, Europe, Pacific Islands, Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia. This is $700 million less than the FY68 military construction request.

The proposal is in the form of a Military Construction Authorization Bill for FY69.

In a letter to Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said, "This legislation would authorize military construction needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in essential construction previously authorized."

Primary objective of the proposed new construction is to strengthen and improve the combat readiness and capabilities of military land, sea and air forces wherever they may be stationed, and to provide them with the modern facilities required to support the advanced weapons and defensive systems with which they are equipped.

The FY69 Military Construction Authorization Program also contains $227.3 million for construction of facilities in support of the Sentinel Anti-Ballistic Missile System on which a deployment decision was announced last September.

Also included in the total authorization request is $589,700,000 for Military Family Housing, and $11,800,000 for Homeowners Assistance. New family housing accounts for $42,850,000 of the total amount and contemplates the construction of 2,000 units in the U.S. The balance represents continuing requirements necessary for maintenance and operation, improvements to existing quarters, leasing costs, and payments of principal and interest on mortgage obligations.

Portions of the military construction proposal would authorize more than $1 billion in new construction for requirements of the Active Forces, of which $463,396,000 go to the Army; $269,564,000, Navy; $217,852,000, Air Force, and $83,700,000 for the Defense Agencies.

There is also a request of $225,375,000 for requirements in Southeast Asia.

In addition, $16,300,000 would authorize construction for the Reserve Components, of which $4,600,000 is for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve; $7,700,000 for the Air National Guard, and $4 million for the Air Force Reserve.

DOD Military Construction Proposal

	UNITED STATES LOCATIONS	OVERSEAS LOCATIONS	LOCATIONS NOT SPECIFIED	TOTAL
Army	$363,980,000	$242,474,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 616,454,000
Navy	251,613,000	62,651,000	10,000,000	324,264,000
Air Force	153,603,000	71,866,000	10,000,000	235,469,000
Reserve Components	16,300,000	-	-	16,300,000
Defense Agencies	13,051,000	649,000	70,000,000	83,700,000
Subtotal	$798,547,000	$377,640,000	$100,000,000	$1,276,187,000
Military Family Housing	-	-	-	589,700,000
Homeowners Assistance	-	-	-	11,800,000
Total	$798,547,000	$377,640,000	$100,000,000	$1,877,687,000

Air Force Schedules Roll Out Of Largest Jet Transport Plane

The Air Force's newest and largest jet transport, the C-5, is scheduled to be rolled out March 2 during ceremonies at the Lockheed-Georgia plant in Marietta, Ga.

Designed for rapid transport of heavy items—tanks, helicopters, etc. —the C-5 will transport virtually all troop equipment and the men who operate it from the U.S. to support area airfields well forward in any theater of operations.

The first of a planned six C-5 squadrons will become operational in December 1969. First aircraft deliveries are expected in mid-1969.

Tour Modification

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or other short tour areas. For the deployment of this brigade task force, this policy has been modified. Personnel were eligible for deployment with their unit, provided that on the readiness date (Feb. 14, 1968) they had more than 60 days remaining until expiration of their term of service and had been back from a tour in Vietnam longer than 60 days.

• The Marine Corps objective is to provide 24 months between assignments to Vietnam. Temporarily, and for this deployment, this policy has been changed reducing the CONUS tour to 12 months before reassignment overseas. Personnel with over four months obligated service remaining are eligible for assignment overseas.

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President Outlines U.S. Efforts Toward International Arms Control

"The United States urgently desires to begin discussions with the Soviet Union about the buildup of offensive and defensive missiles on both sides," President Johnson told Congress in submitting the Seventh Annual Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Feb. 12.

The President made reference to a Jan. 18 agency report, noting that agreement had at last been reached with the Soviet Union on a complete draft treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

He also mentioned his request to Congress on Jan. 23, that the life of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency be extended for an additional three years. "At that time I noted the role of the Agency in bringing us close to the final conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, and pointed out that the treaty, 'is not a creation of the United States. It is not a creation of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the creation of all nations, large and small. . .'"

President Johnson's statement to Congress accompanying the Seventh Annual Report of the Agency said:

The non-nuclear states have wanted their renunciation of nuclear weapons to be matched with a binding pledge by the nuclear powers to negotiate a halt in the arms race. They have not asked that the treaty require us to stop making nuclear weapons, or to divest ourselves of those now in our arsenals.

But they have asked us to pledge ourselves to move towards that ultimate goal. They feel the restraints they will voluntarily accept give them the right to such a pledge.

In drafting the non-proliferation treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union have acknowledged that right.

Under Article VI of the draft now before the Disarmament Committee, the nuclear nations will assume a solemn treaty obligation "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures regarding cessation of the nuclear arms race and disarmament. . . ." It is an obligation the United States will undertake with the utmost seriousness—for it continues a policy begun in 1946, when this nation offered to place its nuclear weapons under international control. We reaffirmed that obligation at Geneva when the Disarmament Conference convened there six years ago.

President Johnson said the Agency's Report shows clearly that the United States is pursuing a broad program of research and negotiation in fulfillment of its commitment to disarmament. The non-proliferation treaty now under consideration is another step in that direction, as the hot line and the limited test ban treaty and the outer space agreement were before it.

The President continued:

No nation is more aware of the perils in the increasingly expert destructiveness of our time than the United States. I believe the Soviet Union shares this awareness.

This is why we have jointly pledged our nations to negotiate towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race.

This is why the United States urgently desires to begin discussions with the Soviet Union about the buildup of offensive and defense missiles on both sides. Such discussions—and it is important to note that the Soviet Union has agreed to them, in principle at least—will aim at finding ways to avoid another costly and futile escalation of the arms race.

The obligations of the non-proliferation treaty will reinforce our will to bring an end to the nuclear arms race. The world will judge us by our performance.

Small Business Role In DOD Prime Contracts Detailed to Senate Group

Small business is receiving "top-level attention" in the awarding of prime Department of Defense contracts, according to John Malloy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Procurement.

Speaking before a Senate subcommittee on government procurement, Mr. Malloy said small business firms received $8.4 billion of the total $40.6 billion in defense prime contract awards during fiscal 1967, an increase of $749 million over the previous year.

In testimony presented Feb. 6, Mr. Malloy told the subcommittee that "while changes in the types of military items being purchased will have some effect" on DOD small business programs in the future, "the military departments, the Defense Supply Agency and our major prime contractors will continue to assure that small business receives a fair share of the defense procurement dollar."

He noted the only drop-off in prime contract awards for small business during FY67 was in research and development. He said that of the $5.4 billion in total research and development awards in FY67, small business received $212 million. "This was an increase of $7 million over FY66, although the percentage was 3.9 as compared with 4.4 in FY66."

Mr. Malloy explained the percentage reduction was due to continued emphasis on development programs for aircraft, missiles, space and electronic systems, which account for 80 percent of DOD's R&D contract commitments. "Small business firms, in the main, have only limited potential for this type of effort," he said, adding they generally lack the technical and financial resources, scientific and engineering staffs, laboratories and test production facilities needed in these programs.

Vietnam Strategy

(Continued from page 1)

seeks the elimination of the political apparatus. This is primarily a function of the national and local police and other civil or paramilitary governmental agencies. However, this very important activity can be carried out only with the protection of friendly military forces. A protective shield behind which political, economic and social development can be carried out is absolutely essential. The inner armor of this shield is being provided by Popular and Regional forces as well as the Regular South Vietnamese Army committed to direct support of pacification. The outer armor is provided by the larger search-and-destroy operations and by the operations against the regional and local forces.

Gen. Johnson told the committee on Feb. 16, "As a result of superior mobility and firepower, U.S. forces are frequently engaged in the larger-scale operations against the NVA and VC main force units. Being more spectacular and newsworthy, these tend to attract popular attention and overshadow the less spectacular, but equally essential, small-scale operations conducted by all Free World Forces.

"This condition has led to a widely-held misconception that our present strategy is limited to large scale search-and-destroy operations having exclusively military objectives. Critics of this strategy apparently consider that pacification and nation-building are neglected. This is simply not true. We are carrying out a concept which is a combination of driving the organized enemy forces away from the populated areas toward the remote areas and concurrently providing improved security for the population. The emphasis varies in different parts of the country because the weight of effort is determined by the security condition that exists in each area."

Gen. Johnson said this strategy has two impacts which he believes will prove decisive:

• It increases the distance between the major threat and the population which that threat is designed to intimidate.

• It requires the enemy himself to provide essentially the full logistic support required by those units driven away from the populated areas.

He said, "Forced away from the more densely inhabited areas, these units have difficulty in drawing on the population for their material support."

Gen. Johnson is confident "that our concept represents a well-conceived and balanced approach toward freeing the South Vietnamese countryside from domination by organized enemy military units and toward creating a climate of law and order in which the South Vietnamese can develop a free society in accordance with their desires and traditions. Neglect of any one of the elements of our strategy can only result in a failure to achieve the objectives we have established—and I assure you none of these elements are being neglected. To the contrary, each is receiving a growing and continuing emphasis."

SILVER SEABEE—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, inspects a silver "Seabee" presented to him by RAdm. J. V. Bartlett (right), Commander, Third Construction Brigade. The memento marks the 25th anniversary of the Navy Seabees. Looking on is Capt. C. W. Turner, Commander, 30th Construction Regiment.

DOD Lists Quarters Available to Families Of Forces in Vietnam

Nearly 2,500 sets of family quarters at 18 Defense installations in 16 states are available to military families of eligible sponsors serving unaccompanied tours overseas.

The largest number of quarters are at Schilling Manor Sub Post, Salina, Kan., where some 730 Capehart units in the two, three and four-bedroom categories are available.

The Reno Housing Authority at the former Stead AFB, Nev., has 645 units, which include 257 officer duplex and field grade units. In New Mexico, the Roswell Housing Authority at the former Walker AFB, has 490 sets of Wherry quarters, and the former Larson AFB, Wash., has 290 three-bedroom Capehart units available.

Other housing units are available at: Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.; Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.; Loring AFB, Me.; K.I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.; Selfridge AFB, Mich.; Glasgow AFB, Mont.

White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.; Housing Authority, Lincoln, Neb.; Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y.; Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.; Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah; Naval Radio Station, Driver, Va.; Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash.; and Truax Field, Wis.

Reserve Force Proposal

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cording to the number of personnel requiring basic training from year to year.

Selected reservists include members of units who regularly participate in drill and active duty training, or are on initial active duty training for not less than four months or individuals who participate in regular drills and annual field training on the same basis as members of units.

Excluded from this category are reserve members who only participate in annual field training but are not paid for attendance at regular drills; are enrolled in ROTC training, or are individuals in the Ready Reserve pool.

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